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VAGNERA stellata, host to Phyllostica pallidior Peck n. sp. N. Y. State. Mus. Bull. 105 (Bot. 9) :26. Aug. 1906.

VARIATION shown by the conidial stage of Phyllactinia corylea (Pers.) Karst.—1. Ernest S. Salmon. Ann Mycolog. 3 :494-505. Pl. XIII-XV. Dec. 1905.

WAITE, M. B. New Native Host for Pearblight. [Abstract.] Science N. S. 25 :286. 22 Feb. 1907.

WAITE, M. B. A New Peach Blight from California, Coryneum beyerinckii Oud. [Abstract.] Science N. S. 25 :305. 22 Feb. 1907.

WHETSTONIA Lloyd n. g. Gastromycetes. Lloyd's Myc. Notes, 22 :270. July 1906.

WHETSTONIA strobiliformis Lloyd n. sp., Lloyd's Myc. Notes, 22 :270. July 1906.

WILD Red Cherry, see *Prunus pennsylvanica.*

WOOD-staining Fungi, some, from various localities in the United States [condensed descriptions and notes]. Geo. G. Hedgcock. Jour. Mycol. 12 :204-210. Sept. 1906.

ZYGOSPORES and sexual Strains in the common Bread Mould, Rhizopus nigricans. A. F. Blakeslee. Science N. S. 24 :118-122. 27 July 1906.

NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. XXIV.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

Long, William H.

An article by this author entitled "The Phalloideae of Texas" was published in the Journal of Mycology, May 1907. The species discussed were Phallus rubicundus, Ph. impudicus var. imperialis, Mutinus caninus, Simblum sphaerocephalum, and S. texense (Dictybole texense), all illustrated by half-tones. Constant characters for any given species were color of stipe, pileus and eggs; surface markings of cap; structure of stipe as to number, shape and openings of the chambers. Variable characters were shape of both stipe and pileus within narrow limits; presence or absence of a veil; size of stipe and cap; and shape and size of eggs. Study of many specimens of the species of Phallus "seems to indicate that Dictyophora is not a good genus. Many of the plants especially of Phallus impudicus showed veils of varying degrees of permanency."

Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, Tome XXIII, 1er Fasc. 30 April, 1907.

This No. contains: Philibert Riel, Description I'une Amanite nouvelle de France (Amanita emilii) du groupe de l'A. muscaria; G. Bainnier, Mycothèque de l'Ècole de Pharmacie, IX-XI; A. Sartory, Cryptococcus salmoneus n. sp., levûre chromogène des sucs gastriques hyperacides; et Ètude bibliographique et biologique de l'Oidium lactis; N. Patouillard, Le Ratia nouveau genre de la série des Cauloglossum; M. Mangin et H. Hariot, Sur la maladie du Rouge du Sapin pectiné dans la forêt de la Savine (Jura).

Clinton, George Perkins.

Part I of Volume VII of North American Flora (pp. 1-82) was issued October 4, 1906, and is devoted to the Ustilaginales (Ustilaginaceae and Tilletiaceae). The paper is based on Dr. Clinton's monograph of North American Ustilaginales published in the proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, October, 1904. But the following additional species and varieties are here described: Entyloma holwayi Syd.; Sphacelotheca diplospora glabra Clinton & Ricker var. nov.; Sph. diplospora verruculosa Clinton var. nov.; Tilletia eragrostidis Clinton & Ricker; T. muhlenbergiae Clinton sp. nov.; T. redfieldiae Clinton sp. nov.; T. redfieldiae Clinton sp. nov.; Tolyposporium globuligerum (B. & Br.) Ricker; Urocystis lithophragmae Garrett sp. nov.; Ustilago kellermanii Clinton sp. nov.; U. punctata Clinton sp. nov.; U. rickerii Clinton sp. nov.; U. sieglingiae Ricker. Ustilago panici-leucophaei Bref. has been placed in the genus Sphacelotheca. Keys, citations, hosts, etc., conform to the style adopted for the North American Flora.

Wilson, Guy West.

Guy West Wilson, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York City, is engaged upon a monograph of the order Peronosporales, which includes the genera Albugo (Cystopus), Basidiophora, Bremia, Kawakamia, Peronospora, Phytophthora, Plasmopara, Pseudoplasmopara, and Sclerospora. He would be glad to receive material, both North American and foreign, of any species of the group. Correspondence is invited.

Journal of Mycology. Vol. 13, March, 1907.

The table of Contents of the Journal of Mycology for March is as follows: Arthur — McAlpine's Studies of Australian Rusts; Bessey — Spore Forms of Spegazzinia Ornata Sacc.; Saccardo — New Fungi from New York; Wilson and Seaver — Ascomycetes and Lower Fungi; Morgan — North American Species of Agaricaceae; Ricker — Third Supplement to New Genera of

Fungi; Stevens — List of New York Fungi; Kellerman — Notes from Mycological Literature, XXII; Index to North American Mycology; Editor's Notes.

Fungi Utahenses. Fascicle Five. 19 Jan., 1907.

This set contains specimens Nos. 101-125. Fourteen are species of Puccinia, one Phragmidium [Ph. horteliae Garrett n. sp. on Hortelia gordonii Hort.], one Pucciniastrum and nine Uromyces.

Selby, A. D.

Under the caption "On the Occurrence of Phytophthora infestans Mont., and Plasmopora cubenses (B. & C.) Humphrey, in Ohio," it is stated (in the Ohio Naturalist of February, 1907), that of the first, specimens were collected in Ohio in the early eighties; and of the latter, in 1895. Their histories are further outlined and environments discussed.

Wilson, Guy West.

An interesting species—"Melanospora parasitica"—collected in a park in New York City, is reported in Torreya for March, 1907. It occurred on Isaria farinosa (Dicks) Fries, the conidial stage of Cordyceps militaris (L.) Sacc. According to Saccardo's Sylloge two ascomycetous fungi occur on this host — but Mr. Wilson finds that they are one and the same species. It was first described as Sphaeronema parasitica by Tulane, but shortly afterward transferred to the genus Melanospora. The species from America was described by Ellis and Everhart as Ceratostoma biparasiticum. This and the Sphaeronema first mentioned are synonyms of Melanospora parasitica L. Tul. & C. Tul.

Sumstine, David R.

Lentinus pulcherrimus n. sp. is described by Supt. Sumstine as "A new Lentinus from Pennsylvania" — see the March number of Torreya, 1907. The plants resemble Coltricia cinnamonea (Jacq.) Murr. and closely allied to L. villosus, sepiarius, sparsibarbis and pyramidatus; to separate it from which a key is given.

Arthur, J. C.

The morphological charcters, life cycle, and family of the host are taken into account in establishing "New Genera of Uredinales," as reported in the January number of the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, 1907. Dr. Arthur remarks that the Rusts are minute plants and the diagnostic characters must be sought for with corresponding minutiae. The new genera proposed are (1) *Pelioma*, in which the cycle of development includes pycnia and telia, both subepidermal—the type species being Puccinia nivea Holw.; (2) *Spirechina,* the cycle imperfectly known, only uredinia and telia recognized, both subepidermal — based on Uredo loeseneriana P. Henn.; (3) *Prospodium,* cycle includes pycnia, uredinia and telia, all subcuticular — the type Puccinia appendiculata Wint.; (4) *Nephylictis,* cycle includes pycnia and telia, both subcuticular—type species Puccinia elegans Schroet.

Howe, Jr., Reginald Heber.

A list is given of "Some Lichens of Mt. Watatic, Massachusetts," the Bryologist for May, 1906, 38 species, which were collected in the ascent to its summit (1875 feet) Dec. 28, 1905.

Saccardo, P. A.

Six "New Fungi from New York" are described in the March number of the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY: Pleosphaeria fairmaniana, Sphaeropsis Americana, Sphaeropsis rumicicola, Diplodia hortensis, Hymenopsis hydrophila, and Zygodesmus avellaneus. All are illustrated by text figures.

Wilson, Guy West, and Seaver, Fred Jay.

It is the intention of the writers, as stated in the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY for March, 1907, to issue, as material accumulates, exsiccati of fungi under the title "Ascomycetes and Lower Fungi," the scope of the work being limited to Ascomycetes, Deuteromycetes and Phycomycetes. An annotated list of the contents of the first fascicle, 25 species, is given. Synonomy is included and three new combinations are made: Gloniopsis smilacis (Schw.), Nectria purpurea (L.), and Rhytisma andromedaeligustrinae (Schw.).

Morgan, A. P.

A monographic enumeration with synoptic keys has been begun by this author, in the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY for March, 1907, of the North American Species of Agaricaceae. A synopsis of the genera of Melanosporae, also the 20 species of Panaeolus, form the first installment.

Arthur, J. C.

In a review of "McAlpine's Studies of Australian Rusts," JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, March, 1907, Dr. Arthur says the thoroughness with which the author has accomplished his task, the culmination of many years of observation and study, has insured a valuable work of reference for both local and other botanists.

Bessey, Ernst A.

The genus Spegazzinia seems to stand rather apart from any of the genera in the group Tubercularieae Dematieae, says the author, on account of the peculiar structure of the spores. The article, "Spore Forms of Spegazzinia ornata Sacc," in the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, March, 1907, shows that the statement in Sylloge Fungorum is erroneous, and that the conidiospores bear two kinds of spores — long-stalked spiny conidia and short-stalked, smooth conidia; the two kinds of spores borne independently of each other directly from the sporodochial hyphae. A plate of good illustrative figures accompanies the article.

Stevens, F. L.

Fungi collected in Onandago County, N. Y., and deposited in the collection of the Onandago County Botanical Club (Syracuse), form the "List of New York Fungi" published in the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, March, 1907.

Massee, G., and Crossland, C.

A complete account of the known fungi of the county: "The Fungus Flora of Yorkshire," is given by these authors, based mainly on fourteen successive annual fungus forays. It forms Vol. 4 of the Botanical transactions of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, a book of 396 pages. Habitat and localities are given for the 2,626 species.

Transactions British Mycological Society, Season 1905.

This part consists of pp. 100-131 with plates 10-13 and contains the following articles: Report of the Haslemere Foray and complete list of Fungi and Mycetozoa gathered; Combating the Fungoid Diseases of Plants, R. F. Biffen; Note on Sphaeropsis pinastri Sacc., Miss A. Lorrain Smith; Mycology as a Branch of Nature Study, J. F. Rayner; Fungi New to Britain, Miss A. Lorrain Smith and Carleton Rea.

Smith, Erwin F., and Townsend, C O.

A special article in Science, April 26, 1907, gives an account of "A Plant-tumor of Bacterial Origin." For two years the authors have been studying a tumor or gall which occurs naturally on the cultivated marguerite, or Paris Daisy. The organism has been isolated and galls have been reproduced abundantly — the inoculation having been made with needle picks — on the natural herb, on stems of tobacco, tomato, potato, sugar beets, peach trees, the galls in the latter case closely resembling young stages of crown gall. "It is too early, perhaps, to say positively that the cause of the wide-spread and destructive crown-gall of the peach has been determined by these inoculations, but it looks that way. . . . . That the crown-gall of the peach is due to a myxomycete [Dendrophagus globusus] the writers have never been willing to admit." The organism has been named Bacterium tumefaciens n. sp.

Kabât et Bubâk.

Fasc. IX, "Fungi Imperfecti exsiccati" was issued [from Furnau et Tabor (Bohemia)] 15 April, 1907. The numbers are 401-450.

Holway, E. W. D.

Part II of Vol. I. of North American Uredineae (pp. 33-56, pl. 11-23) was issued May 15, 1906. The work is admirable in every way — the fine photomicrographs being unique.

Kellerman, W. A.

An analysis and review is given in the May (1907) No. of the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY of "Arthur's Uredinales of the North American Flora."

Winslow, C. E. A., and Rogers, Anne F.

The "Generic Characters in the Coccaceae" is the title of an article in Science, May 24, 1906. They say "The best basis for a natural classification is the statistical study of a large series of individuals, which will disclose the points about which the largest number of races are grouped, which are presumably the type centers around which the organisms vary." Six generic groups are established: Streptococus, Aurococcus n. g., Diplococcus, Albococcus n. g. — these forming the family Paracoccaceae (parasitic forms); and Micrococcus, Sarcina, Rhodococcus n. g. — forming the Metacoccaceae (saprophytic forms).

Kellerman, Karl F., and Fawcett, Edna H.

An abstract of "Movements of Certain Bacteria in Soils," published in Science, May 24, 1907, indicates that in sterilized favorable soils saturated with water, Bacillus ochraceus, Pseudomonas radicicola, and the paracolon organism grow with equal speed, progressing about one inch in 48 hours. In soils barely moist Pseudomonas radicicola progresses at the rate of one inch in 72 hours, while the two other forms are reduced to a rate of about one inch in 8 days.

Lloyd, C. G.

Mr. Lloyd issued "Letter No. 10" from Paris, July, 1906, (8 pages) commenting on Polyporii received from American correspondents, preceded by some general remarks on work by polyporists, and followed by a statement touching the Mycological Situation in America. Among other things he says: "The most and best systematic work on Polyporus was done by Fries. His system and names have been in general use for two generations, and are familiar to all. We therefore feel that no attempt should be made to change them except in very exceptional cases."

Society of American Bacteriologists, Eighth Annual Meeting.

The report of the meeting held convocation week, 1906-7, is given in Science, May 24, 1907. The articles that seem more or less to concern general botany or taxonomy are the following: Movements of Certain Bacteria in the Soil (Karl F. Kellerman and Edna H. Fawcett); General Characters in Coccaceae (C. E. A. Winslow and Anna F. Rogers); On the Cultivation of Spirillum obermeieri (T. G. Nevy and R. R. Knapp); Bacteria of the Dairy Wells near Washington, D. C. (Karl F. Kellerman and T. D. Beckwith).

Massee, George.

In the Philippine Journal of Science, April, 1907, the author gives a list of 18 species of "Philippine Myxogastres," remarking that "it is not surprising, but on the contrary, somewhat gratifying, to announce that no new species have been discovered."

Ricker, P. L.

The "Third Supplement to the New Genera of Fungi published since the year 1900, with citations and the original descriptions" compiled by P. L. Ricker, is printed in the March, May and July Numbers of the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY.

Holway, E. W. D.

Professor Holway has distributed Part III, (Vol. I) of his North American Uredineae. Hosts of about fifteen families are included, and the serial number of the Rusts has now reached 120. New species here published are: Puccinia sidalceae Holway n. sp. on Sidalcea oregana (Nutt.) Gray; Puccinia ornatula Holway n. sp. on Viola (canadensis?), Alpine meadow glacier, B. C.; and Puccinia glabella Holway n. sp. on Boisduvalia glabella (Nutt.) Walp. The critical work shown in this valuable publication has been emphasized previously, so also has the admirable plates been mentioned. In this part some of the photographs, even when amplification is 500 diameters, are remarkably and surprisingly excellent.

Harris, Carolyn W.

"A List of Foliaceous and Fruticous Lichens collected at Chilsom Lake, Essex County, New York, altitude 12,000 feet" — 150 species, is given in the May Bryologist, 1906.

Guttenberg, Hermann Ritter von.

The anatomy of galls caused by fungi has not generally been fully investigated in connection with the gall-producing agent, or as the author says, "Stehen eingehendere Untersuchungen ueber die von Pilzen on hoeheren Pflanzen hevorgerufenen Missmildungen, ueber die Pilzgallen oder Mycocecidien, derzeit noch aus." In this brochure of 70 pages and four double-page lithographic plates entitled "Beitraege zur Physiologischen Anatomie der Pilzgallen," he has given an exhaustive account of Albugo candida on Capsella bursa-pastoris, Exoascus amentorum on Alnus incana, Ustilago maydis on Zea Mays, Puccinia adoxae on Adoxa moschatellina, and Exobasdium rhododendri on Rhododendron ferrugineum and Rh. hirsutum.

Harshberger, John W.

It is not usual to regard Physarum cinereum as "A Grass-Killing Slime Mould," but under this caption the author reports in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, Vol. XLV, No. 184, that the grass had been destroyed in spots by this organism, "the blades of grass were killed by the plasmodium of this myxomycete spreading across the lawn." "It left is saprophytic habit, assuming a grass-killing one."

Kauffman, C. H.

A revision, with many additions, of the Key printed in the June (1905) Torrey Bulletin is given in the January Number of the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, 1907, with 8 pages of plates, under the title of "The Genus Cortinarius with key to the species." Mr. Kauffman offers pertinent suggestions in regard to studying these plants, stating *inter alia* that young unexpanded plants must be examined as well as mature ones. Next, a careful description must be made with special reference to the difference in the color of the gills in the young and old plants, etc. Amateurs and beginners have here just such suggestions as they need in undertaking the study of the many species of the genus. The admirable key deals with about seven dozen species.

Fungi Columbiani, Century XXIV.

This was issued March 15, 1907, Elam Bartholomew, Stockton, Kansas. Nearly two dozen Puccinia packets are included, about one dozen Uromycetes, many Cercosporas, a few Aecidia, and one or two species each of many other genera.

Bergen, Joseph Y., and Davis, Bradley M.

In a Laboratory and Field Manual of Botany, 1907, the authors give directions for "Type Studies" of the Schizomycetes, (pp. 102-5), Saccharomycetes (pp. 105-6), Phycomycetes (pp. 107-9), Ascomycetes (pp. 110-113), Basidiomycetes (pp. 114-117).

Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-flora, Pilze, 104 Lief., 16 Mai, 1907.

In this part Dr. G. Lindau continues with the Hyphomycetes, taking up the II. Abteilung Phaeodidymae with the three Unterabteilungen: Bisporeae, Cladosporieae and Cordaneae.

Annales Mycologici, Vol. V. No. 1. Feb., 1907.

The articles are: Potenbia A., Mycologische Studien; Rick, Fungi Austro-American Fasc. V. u VI; Tranzschel, W., Kulturversuche mit Uredineen im Jahre 1906; Vuillemin, P., sur le Dicranophora fulva Schroet.; Bubák, Fr. und Kabát, J. E., Sechster Beitrag zur Pilzflora von Tirol; Schorstein, Josef, Ueber Polyporus vaporarius (Pers.); Guillermond, A., A propos de l'origine des levûres; Dietel, P., Uredineen aus Japan; Rehm, Ascomycetes exs. Fasc. 38; Neue Literatur; Referate und kritische Besprechungen.

Harrison, L. C., and Barlow, B.

"Some Bacterial Diseases of Plants Prevalent in Ontario," a general account, forms Bulletin 136, Ontario Agricultural College, August, 1904. The subjects are Fire Blight or Twig Blight, Bacteriosis of Beans, Soft Rot of Cauliflowers, Fall Turnip, Swedes or Yellow Turnip and A Rot of Celery.

Chester, Frederick D.

Bulletin No. 66, Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, a dozen pages is devoted to "Soil Bacteria and the Nitrogen Assimilation." Issued November, 1904.

Pammel, L. H.

A general illustrated account of the "Cedar Apple Fungi and Apple Rust in Iowa" forms Bulletin 84. Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

Reed, Howard, S.

Both a general and technical account is given of "Three Fungous Diseases of the Cultivated Ginseng"—Vermicularia dematium (Pers.) Fr., Pestalozzia funera Desm., and Neocosmospora vasinfecta var. nivea (Atk.) Smith. See Bulletin No. 69, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, October, 1905.

Stevens, F. L., and Hall, J. G.

A black rot of apples closely imitating in appearance that caused by Sphaeropsis, is made the subject of a paper in the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY for May, 1907. The authors find the cause in a new species of fungus, which they call Volutella fructi. A page of outline drawings accompanies the description.

Fungi Selecti Guatemalenses, Decade II.

For this Decade the labels are published in the May number of the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, 1907. The list is as follows: 11. Aecidium byrsonimae Kern & Kellerman on Byrsonima crassifolia (L.) H. B'. K. 12. Balansia trinitensis Cooke & Massee on Panicum sp. indet. 13. Coleosporium plumierae Patouillard on Plumiera rubra L. 14. Puccinia conoclinii Seymour on Eupatorium rafaelense Coulter. 15. Puccinia heliotropii Kern & Kellerman on Heliotropium indicum L. 16. Puccinia purpurea Cooke on Sorghum vulgare Pers. 17. Puccinia tetramerii Seymour on Blechum brownei Juss. 18. Puccinia tithoniae Dietel & Holway on Tithonia tubaeformis Cass. 19. Uredo biocellata Arthur on Pluchea odorata Cass. 20. Uredo trixitis Kern & Kellerman on Trixis frutescens P. Br.

Herre, Albert W. C. T.

In the April No. of the Botanical Gazette, 1907, this subject is discussed, namely, "Lichen Distribution in the Santa Cruz peninsula, California." Incidentally the description is given of Lecanactis zahlbruckneri Herre n. sp., and Dirina franciscana A. Zahlbruckner n. sp.

Mycological Notes, No. 24. Dec., 1906, C. G. Lloyd.

This No. gives work "Concerning the Phalloids," "The Common Bird's-nest Fungi," and on "An Unknown South American Lycoperdon" [L. septimus — "We have named this plant 'seventh' in reminder of the fact that it belongs to the seventh section of a recent paper on the Genus Lycoperdon, and is the only species we have seen that does belong here"]. Good figures are shown of several species — Clathrus cibarius, Clathrus cancellatus, Clanthrus gracilis, Laternea columnata, and Mutinus elegans.

Shear, C. L., and Wood, Anna K.

These authors report some interesting studies, Botanical Gazette, April, 1907, under the head "Ascogenous Forms of Gloeosporium and Colletotrichum." They have grown both the conidial and ascogenous stages from eight different hosts, namely, "Gloeosporium rufomaculans (Berk.) v. Thümen, from the cultivated grape, Vitis sp.; G. fructigenum Berk., from the apple;

an apparently unnamed Gloeosporium from the cranberry, Vaccinium macrocarpum; G. elasticae Cooke & Massee, from the leaves of the rubber plant, Ficus elastica; a form from the locust, Gleditschia triacanthus, which does not appear to have been reported before; one from Ginkgo biloba, also not heretofore reported; Colletotrichum gossypii Southw., from cotton; and C. Lindemuthianum (Sacc. & Magnus) Bri. & Cav., from the cultivated bean." The one from the apple only has its ascogenous form reported heretofore. The authors used in the cultures sterilized corn meal, 75° to 50° F. Referring to the fact that forms occurring on different hosts have been generally regarded as different species, they say their study "leads to the conclusion that they cannot be successfully segregated as species on morphological grounds." They use the name Glomerella rufomaculans (Berk.) Spauld. & v. Schrenk.

Hasselbring, Heinrich.

In the Botanical Gazette for April, 1907, this author discusses "Gravity as a Form-Stimulus in Fungi." He experimented with Polystictus cinnabarinus, Schizophyllum cummune, and some species of Corprinus. He says in conclusion, "it follows from the foregoing observations on three widely separated forms of the Basidiomycetes, that although gravity has no effect on the organization of the hymenophore, it has a marked influence on determining the configuration of the fruit-body of some forms. This effect is most marked in the more primitive forms, which are thereby shown to be the more plastic. In the more highly differentiated forms [Coprinus] this effect of gravity disappears."

Stevens, F. L.

A Rust found in North Carolina on Melothria pendula, "Puccinia on Melothria," Botanical Gazette, April, 1907, is named P. Melothriae Stevens n. sp., accompanied with outline figures of the spores. It belongs to the Leptopuccinia type.

Smith, R. Greig.

Dr. Smith reports a "Gelatin-hardening Bacterium," which was isolated during the bacteriological examination of the tissues of Schinus mollis, the specimen of which was exuding small quantities of a torquoise-colored gum resin. To the new species the name of Bacillus indurans has been given. This report is found in the proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, 1905, Part 2, August 30th.

Hedgcock, George Grant.

Experiments touching "Zonation in Artificial Cultures of Cephalothecium and Other Fungi," are reported in the 17th Annual Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden. The fungi used were Cephalothecium, Penicillium, Mucor and Hormodendron; they were grown on agar plates under five conditions of light. It was found that the cultures grown under red and orange light and in darkness exhibited uniform dense spore formation over the whole surface of the mycelium. Those under blue light and in ordinary light exhibited distinct daily rings of growth of alternating denser spore formation.

Hedgcock, George Grant.

A very important paper giving the result of "Studies upon some Chromogenic Fungi which discolor Wood," is published in the 17th Annual Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden. Dr. Hedgcock made a thorough study of the fungus-flora of the lumber pile. He reports exhaustively on about two dozen species. The arrangement is after this fashion: (1) wood-bluing fungi (Ceratostomella); (II) wood-blackening and wood-browning fungi(Graphium, Hormodendrum, Hormiscium, &c.); (III) wood-reddening fungi (Penicillium, Fusarium). Each fungus was grown upon a number of kinds of wood, as well as upon potato, rice, bean, sweet potato, and other similar media in tubes, in addition to cultures on agar media made from wood and other vegetable decoctions. In many instances new conidial stages of fnugi were discovered; the new species are fully described.

Nicholas, Susie Percival.

Investigations were carried on touching "The Nature and Origin of the binucleated cells in some Basidiomycetes," and reported in the transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters. Vol. XV, 1904, published in 1905. Studied were Hypholoma perplexum Pk., species of Coprinus, Rhizomorphs — Poria, Pholiota praecox Pers., Lepiota naucina, Dictyophora duplicata Ed. Fisch., and Lycoperdon pyriforme Schaeff. The binucleated cells were not found to originate through the formation of any special reproductive apparatus. Their formation is not necessarily followed immediately by the formation of a carpophore but no complete resumé can here be attempted.

Fink, Bruce.

Cladonia pyxidata and Cladonia pityrea are discussed in "Further Notes on Cladonias, XI." in the July No. of the Bryologist, 1907; half tone illustrations, enlarged, are given.

Harris, Carolyn W.

A list of 60 "Lichens of the Adirondac League Club Tract" is given in Bryologist, 10:64-6, July, 1907. They were collected in June in the vicinity of Little Moose Lake, Herkimer County, New York, at an altitude varying from 1788 to 2460 feet.

Journal of Mycology, Vol. 13, May, 1907.

The following items are given in the table of contents: Kellerman — Arthur's Uredinales of the North American Flora; Stevens & Hall — An Apple Rot due to Volutella; Kellerman — Fungi Selecti Guatemalenses, Exsiccati Decade II; Long — Phalloideae of Texas; Kellerman — Notes from Mycological Literature XXIII; Ricker — Third Supplement to New Genera; Kellerman — Index to North American Mycology; Editor's Notes.

Kusano, S.

The Author adds "A new species of Taphrina on Acer" to the four hitherto reported on this host, namely, T. nikkoensis; published in the Botanical Magazine, April, 1907. The fungus forms grayish scurfs on the leaves of Acer purpurascens at Nikko, Japan. In that region it is said some hosts are furiously attacked.

Annales Mycologici, Vol. V. No. 2. April, 1907.

This No. contains: Cavara F., e Mollica, N., Ricerche intorno al ciclo evolutivo di una interessante forma di Pleospora herbarum (Pers.) Rab.; Hori, S., On Ustilago esculenta P. Henn.; Lakon, Georg. B., Die Bedingugen der Fruchtkoerperbildung bei Caprinus; Saccardo, P. A., Notae Mycologicae; Neue Literatur; Referate und kritische Besprechungen.

Fungi Selecti Exsiccati. Serie VIII.

This set, issued by Otto Japp, Hamburg, includes Nos. 176-200, with a supplement to six numbers issued previously. The date of issue of Serie VIII is November, 1906. A wide range of groups is represented.

Butler, E. J. and Hayman, J. M.

Messrs. Butler and Hayman give an extended account of "Indian Wheat Rusts," — the report being Vol. 1. No. 2. Botanical Series of the Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, July, 1906. There are 58 pages and five plates, three of the latter being colored, and represent Puccinia graminis, Puccinia glumarum and Puccinia triticina.

Baxter, E. J.

The "Fungus Diseases of Sugar-cane in Bengal" forms Vol. 1. No. 3. of the Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Botanical Series, July, 1906. The principal diseases discussed and illustrated by figures are: Red Rot (or Red Smut), Colletotrichum falcatum; Smut, Ustilago sacchari Rab.; Diplodia cacaoicola P. Henn; Cytospora sacchari Butl. sp. nov.; "Pineapple disease, Thielaviopsis ethaceticus Went; Black Rot Sphaeronaema adiposum Butler n. sp.; Brown leaf-spot, Cercospora longipes Butler n. sp.; Ring-spot, Leptosphaeria sacchari Br. & H.; and sooty mould, Capnodium sp.

Butler, E. J.

The "Annual Report of the Cryptogamic Botanist for 1905" is published in the first Annual Report of the Imperial Department of Agriculture in India, pp. 71-88, 1906. This is a general account of the work done, a large number of plant diseases having been encountered. Some work had been done previously by the mycologists, Doctors Cunningham and Barclay. Widely distributed and serious fungus pests are mentioned, as Phytophthora infestans, The common Rusts of wheat, smuts of wheat, oats and sorghum, Exoascus deformans, Thielaviopsis ethaceticus, etc.

Butler, E. J.

An important "Account of the Genus Pythium and some Chytridiaceae" is given by Mr. Butler, as Vol. 1., No. 5, Botanical Series, Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, February, 1907. In Part I the genus Pythium is fully discussed and monographed, new species being P. indigoferae, P. diacarpum, P. palmivoram, and P. rostratum. In Part II, Observations on some Chytridiaceae the following new species are described: Pleolpidium irregulare, Pl. cuculus, Pl. inflatum. Pseudolpidium pithyii, Ps. gracile, and Nowakowskiella ramosa. Ten full page plates illustrate the species.

Burlingham, Gertrude Simmons.

Pertinent "Suggestions for the study of the Lactariae" are given by the author in the June No. of Torryea, 1907. After stating the case she summarizes the points in a blank form for guidance of the amateur or observer in recording the notes. It is suggested that the most complete and satisfactory color chart is the Répertoire de Couleurs, published by the French society of "Chrysanthémistes."

Lyman, George Richard.

The very important work by this author on "Culture Studies on Polymorphism of Hymenomycetes" is reported, as one of the contributions from the Cryptogramic Laboratory of Harvard University, in the proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. 33, No. 4, p. 125-209, pl. 18-26. Secondary spores are common, produced in immense numbers and varied fashion, in the Phycomycetes and Ascomycetes. But among the Autobasidiomycetes they are less commonly known, less varied, the basidiospores being the main or only agent of reproduction. The paper reviews the present knowledge and then includes an account of cultures of 28 species, — over 100 having been studied. Of the 28 species, five possess oidia, and chlamydospores were produced in abundance for about half dozen species. The perfect form of Aegerita candida was detected, namely, Peniophora candida (Pers.) Lyman n. sp. The author concludes that conidia and other highly specialized secondary methods of reproduction are rare, occurring more frequently in the Thelephoraceae.

Blakeslee, A. F.

"Heterothallism in Bread Mould, Rhizopus nigricans, Botanical Gazette, June, 1907. Comments are made on two papers recently published by Hamaker and by Namyslowski; then follows an account of cultures from zygosporic material used by the latter author; and this is the judgment: The evidence at hand leads one to the conclusion that the large majority of the Mucorineae are heterothallic.

Chester, Frederick D.

In the 15th Annual Report of the Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station, 1903, we find a valuable article entitled: "Observations on an Important Group of Soil Bacteria; Organisms related to Bacillus subtilis." He says by the Bacillus subtilus group is understood those members of the genus Bacillus, as defined by Migula, which produce spores, liquefy gelatine and grow under aerobic conditions. A synopsis is given, also descriptions of the ten species.

Hori, S.

It is noted that Ustilago esculenta P. Henn. causes the affected plants Zizania latifolia, at Tokio, Japan, to retain their green color for a long time in autumn, and thus they are at once distinguished from the normal plants which turn yellow early in autumn. The smutted part, extremity of the shoot, remains entirely concealed for a long time between the leaves and the leaf sheaths.